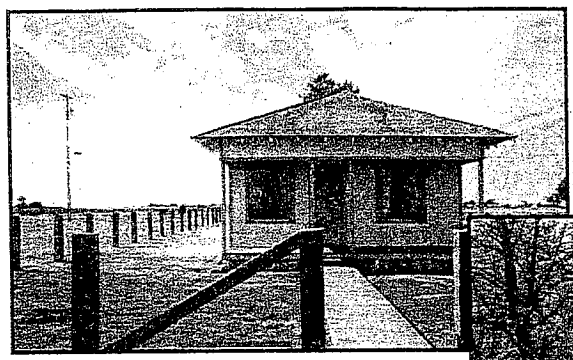
Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan For California 2000-2005



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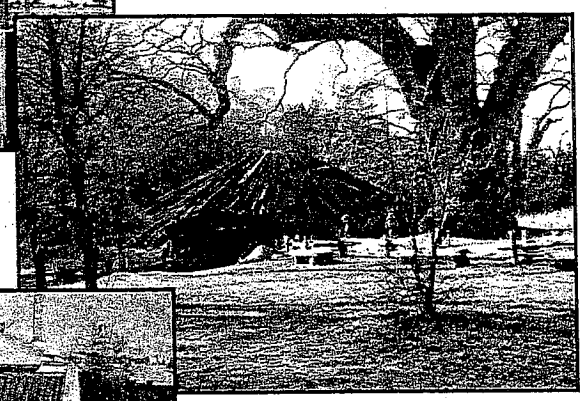
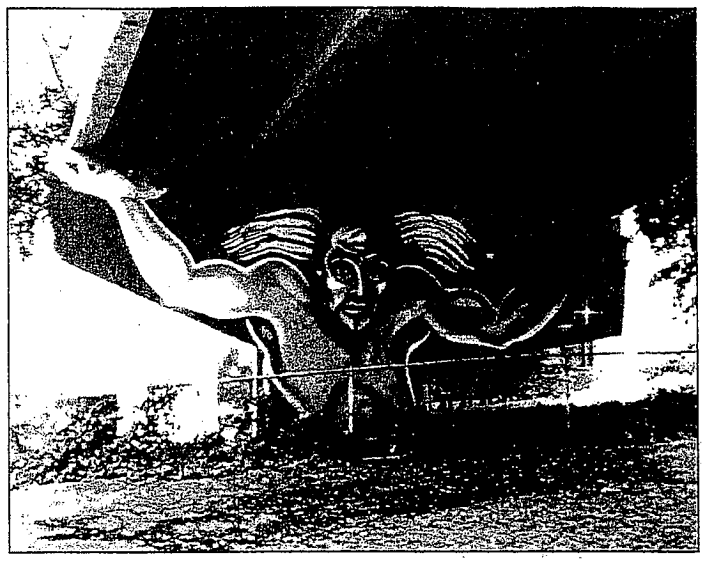


Chaw'se Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park, Amador County

Bok Kai Temple, Marysville

Office of Historic Preservation
California Department of Parks and Recreation

Chicano Park, San Diego



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Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan For California 2000-2005

Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks and Recreation
Resources Agency
May 2001

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To the Citizens of California,

California's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan was prepared pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to serve as a guide for decision-making; communicate historic preservation policy, goals and values to all levels of government; and ensure our historic resources are preserved for generations to come.

This plan was the product of insights and recommendations of hundreds of individuals, organizations, and business and government leaders working every day to make preservation of historic properties, districts and sites part of California's communities. I would like to thank personally everyone who contributed to the vision embodied in this document.

Some believe a plan for blending the past into the future for this state is a lofty, unnecessary, or unrealistic goal. But California has always been described in superlatives found in goals and dreams of its citizens. As you read this document, please consider it a blueprint for linking California's bold and exciting past to an equally prosperous and diverse future. The preservation of California's heritage deserves our best efforts to forge the link between what has gone before and what lies ahead.

Sincerely,

Dr. Knox Mellon
State Historic Preservation Officer

Acknowledgements

The 2000-2005 Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California was prepared by the State Plan Team of the Office of Historic Preservation. Participants included Daniel Abeyta, Clarence Caesar, Steade Craigo, Dwight Dutschke, Eugene Itogawa, Susan Jackson, Hans Kreutzberg, Maryln Lortie, Rachel Magaña, Jenan Saunders, Jeanette Schulz, John Thomas, Chuck Whatford, and Jan Wooley. The Office of Historic Preservation would like to thank the many individuals and organizations providing oral and written comments on the Draft Plan. Their thoughtful contributions were most valuable in the formulation of the final version. The Office of Historic Preservation would also like to extend thanks to the State Historical Resources Commission. The Commission provided publicity and a forum for public outreach, and individual commissioners commented extensively on the Draft.

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INTRODUCTION

Despite the increased public appreciation of our cultural environment, historic structures continue to be demolished, historic public records are lost, archaeological sites destroyed, and cultural traditions forgotten. The primary purpose of California's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (State Plan) is to provide guidance and implementation of a sound planning procedure for the identification, registration, protection, and preservation of important historical resources.

The State Plan is a concise, strategic document that describes the vision for historic preservation in California and outlines future direction for the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The State Plan identifies the critical preservation issues, needs, challenges, and opportunities for historic preservation in California. The goals and objectives statements further clarify preservation priorities with recommendations on improving historic preservation needs for technical assistance, education, economic incentives, preservation partnership, and local government participation.

The preservation of our cultural environment is the collective responsibility of all Californians. The implementation of the State Plan goals and objectives requires the dedication and personal commitment of many individuals and organizations interested in a society respectful of the state's fragile cultural environment. The shared vision for historic preservation includes the principles of working with current and new preservation partners, considering all cultural resources, and adopting sound, mutual preservation goals and objectives for the 21st century.

STATE PLAN PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

Over the past several years the Office of Historic Preservation has consistently and proactively consulted with the preservation community and the general public in a concerted preservation planning process. The OHP established a seven-member State Plan Committee within the office. These members represented a diverse background of professional disciplines and experience, and provided professional planning guidance in the formulation of the final document. In addition, the State Historical Resources Commission served as the public forum for the public hearing process and participated in the final adoption of the State Plan.

In April and May of 1999 the State Historical Resources Commission provided opportunities for the discussion of pressing preservation issues and the methodologies for achieving public input into the planning process. Preliminary issue statements were proposed and made available through the internet and by direct request. At the April meeting of the Society for California Archeology, participants received a letter explaining the state plan process, the availability of the draft, and inviting comments. The same letter was mailed to the OHP's general mailing list and was also distributed to participants at the May meeting of the California Preservation Foundation (CPF). At the CPF meeting, the draft issues were presented at a well-attended conference session and comments were received from the public. Public comment and Commission input continued at Commission meetings in August and November of 1999 and at the February and April, 2000 meetings. The April meeting was held in conjunction with the statewide meeting of the California Preservation Foundation in Monterey. At that meeting the Commission approved the plan with some final proposed changes.

As part of the process of public involvement, in the Fall of 1999 announcements were placed in two major regional newspapers (*Los Angeles Times* and *San Francisco Chronicle*). These notices informed readers of the OHP's involvement in formulating a comprehensive planning document and announced the availability of the draft plan for review.

The State Plan Team believes that the final draft reflects the participation of the people of California during this year-long public commenting period. The final draft was submitted to the National Park Service in November, 2000.

The State Plan is a dynamic planning document designed to meet changing preservation needs and priorities in California through the 21st century. The State Plan is intended to serve as a preservation guide for the next five years. The OHP will review the entire document in the year 2006 and every five years thereafter to insure that the Plan is currently meeting changing needs and priorities.

As the annual Work Plan for the OHP is prepared each year, the State Plan will be consulted to determine whether specific tasks and responsibilities need to be evaluated and completed. The re-evaluation of the State Plan in the year 2006 will require full re-examination of preservation goals and objectives, the OHP mission statement, and preservation issues and priorities.

The public planning process employed in the development of the State Plan will be duplicated in the revision of the plan to ensure consistency of process and to facilitate continued public participation. In preparation for re-evaluating the State Plan in five years, the OHP shall endeavor to repeat the public participation process by employing a questionnaire, and outreach activities similar to those employed in the preparation of this Plan. In the interim, the State Plan shall be subject to an annual review to deal with short-term priorities and opportunities. The annual review will also address non-policy issues or changes.

CALIFORNIA'S CULTURAL RESOURCES – THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PAST

The history of California has left its clear mark on the physical environment and character of the state. While Californians have traditionally prided themselves on their enthusiastic embrace of the new, much remains from the past that creates a unique and rich pattern of historic resources.

Representative examples of California's unique and rich cultural landscape include the Native American basket material gathering areas throughout California, the remains of abandoned military forts and settlements in the deserts of Southern California, sunken Spanish galleons, Yankee merchant vessels and Chinese Sampans along the California coast, stone and barbed-wire fences stretching across California's foothills and valleys, vineyards and orchards covering the irrigated lands of the Central Valley, and resort communities adjacent to high altitude lakes in the Sierra Nevada.

California's first inhabitants are the state's most enduring population. Native American population spans the entire spectrum of California's human experience covering 10,000 to 12,000 years of history. The legacy of California's Native American presence continues to be evident at such places as Wassama Roundhouse near Yosemite Valley and Chaw se Roundhouse at Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park, where annual Big time celebrations reinforce traditional customs and practices from generation to generation.

Native Americans also have left their mark in many archeological sites that provide information about native life, and cultural landscapes that convey a sense of Indians' environment before European settlement. Mus-Yeh-Sait-Neh, a Native economic landscape in Humboldt County, remains a reminder of how Native Californians enhanced their natural surroundings to make their land more productive. Traditional cultural landscapes such as Kucha'ama Peak in San Diego also convey the inseparable link of nature, religion, and philosophy for California's Indian population.

The arrival of the Spanish is still clearly visible in a number of places throughout California. While most of the 21 Spanish missions are largely a product of reconstruction, many have achieved a feeling of legitimacy that is strongly evocative of Californians' concepts and visions of the mission era. Similarly, while adobe buildings of both Spanish and Mexican eras have been altered and expanded to make them serviceable, many still exist in settings that strongly portray the California period. While many such buildings are within major modern population centers, such as Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo, some are in pristine settings that offer a rare glimpse into early nineteenth century California life. Las Flores Adobe, on land in Camp Pendleton Marine Base in San Diego County, Petaluma Adobe in Sonoma County, and La Purisima Mission near Lompoc are, if not fully historic in their fabric, still rare and important for relationships they convey between buildings and their historic setting.

The arrival of Yankees in this environment coincided with a new adaptation of Hispanic tradition--the two-story Monterey-style house. Fortunately, examples of such architectural style still can be found in the Larkin House in Monterey and Los Cerritos Adobe in Long Beach.

These early buildings of pre-Gold Rush days have had an enduring influence on California architecture, as exemplified in the Mission Revival style, Spanish Colonial Revival buildings, ranch houses, and red-tiled housing developments that have spread over California's suburban landscape.

With the Gold Rush came new kinds of buildings and new impacts on the land. Again there are many fine collections of Gothic and Greek Revival buildings from this era, along with pioneer commercial and residential buildings in brick, stone, and wood. The towns of Nevada City, Yreka, Weaverville, Grass Valley, Columbia, Jackson, Sutter Creek and Downieville all have collections of Gold Rush era buildings that are remarkably able to convey a strong sense of time and place. Mining landscapes, such as those at Bodie State Historic Park, Malakoff Diggings State Historic Park, or Folsom Ground Sluice Diggings are perhaps not as picturesque, but nonetheless important for what they reveal of mining's impact on the natural environment.

In 1869 California was linked to the Eastern United States with completion of the transcontinental railroad. This development greatly enhanced possibilities for creating wealth, and practically insured population growth. The impact of increasing wealth from agriculture, lumbering, and commerce at the end of the nineteenth century is expressed in a number of extremely valuable city, town, and rural collections throughout the state. Special communities with institutional dependency and a symbiotic relationship between corporate industries and labor are illustrated in the company towns of Scotia, Westwood, Coleman, Spreckles, and Hercules. The Victorians of San Francisco, Eureka, Sacramento, and San Diego give character to large parts of those cities. Towns such as Ferndale, Hanford, Oxnard, and Petaluma are reflective of the productivity and profitability of California's late nineteenth and early twentieth century agriculture. This same period produced rural farming and ranching landscapes with houses, barns, corrals and other features, for example, dairy and ranching features of the Olema Valley and Lagunitas Canyon in Marin County.

The twentieth century brought increasing urbanization and population growth. Southern California witnessed immigration of large numbers of Midwesterners who made a strong mark on new communities in Orange County and the Los Angeles basin. Pasadena has been very successful in maintaining its early twentieth century middle-class identity. There, large neighborhoods of Craftsman style bungalows remain, along with larger architect-designed examples of the style. Other cities throughout the state, such as Sacramento and Fort Bragg, are fortunate to retain neighborhoods reflective of California's growth during the pre-World War II era. Craftsman bungalows (evolving into California bungalows) and many varieties of period revival styles fill zones of early expansion in many cities throughout the state.

California's largest cities—Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego—witnessed architectural experimentation in the twentieth century while maintaining older residential and commercial areas dating to the nineteenth century. Bernard Maybeck, Irving Gill, Carleton Winslow, and Bertram Goodhue produced early monuments in the state's architecture. While many have been demolished, there are recent success stories, e.g., rehabilitation of Los Angeles central Library, designed by Goodhue and Winslow in the 1920s.

World War II had a tremendous impact on California, causing unprecedented growth. Military installations continued to expand along with other defense-related initiatives. Many of these installations have survived and are an important part of the state's history. However, base closures in the 1990s have proved challenging for historic preservation and economic development. Further closures may be on the horizon as well. California's Office of Historic Preservation has responded to the challenge by proposing a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of all the state's military buildings and structures. Working with the Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Defense, the Office was instrumental in developing a multi-volume study dealing with military buildings and structures from the Spanish era through the Cold War. The study, funded by the Department of Defense's Legacy program, should provide invaluable assistance in comprehensive planning, and eventually may help historic military buildings qualify for tax credits for certified rehabilitations.

California's post World War II population growth is seen most prominently in large suburban developments and new towns moving ever outward from older centers of population. Many of these homes still echo older styles, with Spanish/Mediterranean designs and materials very popular. The Challenge of dealing with large post-war subdivisions and tracts is something the Office has begun to address in connection with the Survey and National Register programs. The City of Sunnyvale has recently completed a survey of the area's residential developments designed by Joseph Eichler, and a statewide Multiple Property nomination has been initiated that will deal with Eichler's works within a statewide context.

In preserving our far-ranging heritage, it is the Plan's policy and goal to be as inclusionary as possible. The full range of resources resulting from virtually all forms of human activity will be regarded as potentially significant. Buildings, structures, objects, districts, historic and pre-historic archeological sites will be addressed, as well as landscapes and traditional cultural properties. Property types as yet unknown may well be regarded in the future as an important part of the past. As historical knowledge progresses, it is important to examine new properties for their potential importance, but also to re-study some that may have not been fully understood earlier. Older surveys focussed on architectural significance or more obvious historic themes and may have missed significant features that should have been evaluated in another context. The Plan has adopted and will encourage local communities to adopt a broad view in identifying new themes and contexts that will enrich historical appreciation and understanding.

California is known for its diversity, and that diversity is evident both in the state's many cultures and peoples and in the resources they have created. The state is indeed fortunate to retain such a rich and varied heritage represented by peoples from virtually all quarters of the globe. The Chinese American fishing village in Marin County, Saint Sava Serbian orthodox Church in Amador County, the Russian occupation at Fort Ross, Vikingsholm at Lake Tahoe, the Jewish Home for the Aged in Los Angeles County, the African American settlement at Allensworth in Tulare County, Chicano Park in San Diego, Manzanar and Tule Lake Japanese internment centers in Inyo and Modoc counties, and the Scandinavian village of Solvang in Santa Barbara County are a few of the locations associated with California's diversified population. California will continue to seek out ways to recognize historic properties that reflect our increasingly more heterogeneous heritage. As the recent census demonstrates, the state is home to many new arrivals, both from within and outside the United States. An important goal for the Plan will be to encourage our newer residents to develop an interest in and become involved in the preservation of the rich and varied tapestry that is the cultural heritage of all Californians.

PRESERVATION CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES IN CALIFORNIA

The State Plan identifies and discusses the major social, economic, political, educational, and environmental issues that confront California as we approach the millenium and move into the twenty-first century. Historic preservation is by and large a domain of public policy. As such, its direction, goals, challenges, successes and limitations are often linked to the prevailing socioeconomic and political concerns that define the public policy agenda of the state and of its geopolitical subdivisions. The State Plan explores these links and the manner in which they influence the content and direction of California's historic preservation program.

The Resurgence of Population Growth

California experienced a 25 percent population increase during the 1980s. The current population is estimated to be about 34 million. This represents a doubling of the state's population since the mid-1960s. It is increasing at a rate faster than anticipated owing to the state's strong recovery from the recession of the early 1990s. Projections indicate that by the year 2020, California will have 50 million residents.

The rate of California's population growth has recently accelerated due to impressive expansion in the service and high tech sectors of the economy. This expansion has spawned a resurgence of immigration and an increase in the birth rate owing in part to confidence that economic growth and "good times" will continue for the foreseeable future. With the exception of the northwest coast and the northeastern inland regions, virtually all areas of California are expected to have a net population increase through the first decade of the new century. The highest increases are anticipated for the Los Angeles area, the Inland Empire, the Mother Lode counties, and the counties that comprise the central Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys.

As in the past, California's population will continue to be the most linguistically and culturally diverse in the nation, with the possible exception of Hawaii. The United States population is undergoing a profound demographic shift. The Sacramento Bee of March 14, 1996 cites the U.S. Census Bureau which predicts that by the year 2050 approximately 50 percent of the population will be racially diversified with 25% Latinos, 14% African Americans, and 8% Asian Americans. In California, the 1990 census figures indicated the state had a 43 percent minority population. California is expected to attain a "minority majority" before the start of the new millennium. Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Imperial counties already have "minority majorities."

In addition, the other fast rising group is the 50-plus-years-old baby boom generation reaching retirement years. By the year 2030, about 20 percent of Americans will be over 65 years old.

Characteristically, the history of California is a collection of local histories influenced by local events and local issues unfamiliar to recent immigrants from other countries or new arrivals from other states in the Union. California is not a community of shared history or values. A recent emigrant from the steel manufacturing center of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for example, may lack an interest in or an understanding of the importance of preserving a fruit packing shed in Fresno, California. The challenge of California's diversified and increasing population is not of numbers but of historic preservation education and awareness.

The Resurgent Economy

Having emerged like a phoenix from the ashes of the early 1990s recession, California's economy is now surging forward, outpacing the growth rate of the national recovery as a whole. The state's output of goods and services is at an all time high, unemployment is hovering around a remarkably low 4.5% of the workforce, and peacetime productivity is setting records. The Asian financial crisis that burst upon the world economic scene in 1998 has not yet had the deleterious effect on California's Pacific Rim trade that was expected. Stabilization and recent growth of the Mexican economy has also been salutary for California's trade relationship with its southern neighbor. The lack of any significant inflationary pressures (and the confidence this creates) is largely responsible for generating the capital and investment that is fueling the current economic expansion and sustaining California's economy as the seventh largest in the world.

International trade, the entertainment industry, high technology, biotechnology, communications, banking and finance, and the service sector in general are currently the engines driving the forward momentum of the state's economy. The net result is reflected in California's currently impressive economic statistics and in the record-setting tax revenues responsible for a budget surplus.

MAJOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION ISSUES IN CALIFORNIA

The major historic preservation issues that concern Californians emerge and may be usefully understood if we remember that they originate in the context of what has been discussed above: a surge in population growth and a strong, expanding economy.

Integrating Historic Preservation Into Land Use Planning

It is virtually axiomatic that sustained economic expansion and population growth in a free market economy place enormous burdens on existing infrastructure, much of which is undermaintained and crumbling. This creates a demand for expanding basic facilities and installations such as roads, schools, power plants, water plants, sewerage treatment facilities, and transportation and communications systems. In addition, the pressure to provide more housing, more parking lots and more local or regional marketplaces such as mega-malls and strip shopping centers becomes enormous. Hamstrung by the fiscal limitations imposed by Proposition 13, local governments have developed and implemented land use policies that encourage massive growth and thus maximize the revenue stream from new taxes and fees (fiscalization of land use). These conditions existed just before the recession of the early 1990s and they exist today in the current climate of economic recovery and expansion.

Left to their own devices, these pressures have had an unmistakable impact on our older rural and urban environments as well as on the natural environment throughout the state. This impact is manifest as sprawl (more politely known as unmanaged growth). It has both an urban and suburban dimension.

The consequences of sprawl for both the natural and the historic built environment are generally detrimental. This is largely because sprawl exhibits a pattern of consumptive behavior typically at odds with conservation and the wise use of cultural and natural resources.

Governments and developers may cooperate to expand urban and suburban boundaries using powers of annexation or by making irresistible offers to members of the farming community. In the process, open space, whether farmland or natural environments, is transformed into bedroom communities consisting of subdivisions and related service facilities that do not have an identifiable neighborhood core or character. Older commercial areas and established neighborhoods of the original community often suffer economic decline, blight and abandonment. They may become pockets of decay and crime that can languish for years or be replaced by an "urban renewal" program. Often, these areas are historic, representing the original character and identity of a community.

As open space, such as farmland and natural environments are consumed by sprawl, rural lifeways, historic landscapes, and archeological properties are also consumed and lost to posterity.

Sprawl feeds on its own success and in the process, fuels a self-sustaining cycle of consumption and environmental degradation that is evident in the loss of species, habitat, and scenic areas. New roads and highways are built or existing corridors are expanded. Air quality deteriorates as a result of extended commuting by more single occupancy vehicles. The consumption of non-renewable fossil fuels is accelerated. Gridlock emerges and undermines the most productive use of workers' time. Time spent with family and friends and time devoted to community may be diminished. In California, uncontrolled growth surely exacerbates the already sensitive and divisive subject of water development and distribution.

Historically, sprawl typically reaches a point where it becomes a political, social, and economic liability. That point is reached when, in the minds of affected communities and stakeholders, sprawl degrades the community's "quality of life." Political action calling for managed, controlled, slow, smart, or no growth emerges when concerned stakeholders realize that the community is only marginally or no longer "livable."

Restoring the community to a livable condition typically involves certain land use planning and decision-making tools that can counteract sprawl. Among these are:

(1) Urban/suburban boundaries created by open space, farming or green belts that restrict an area's outward expansion. Lands for these purposes may be purchased outright or the development rights to such lands may be acquired. In addition to controlling sprawl, this tool, coupled with use of the Williamson Act, may be used to conserve agricultural land. It is a tool also useful in creating habitat, scenic corridors and recreational amenities. It may also benefit the preservation of historic rural landscapes, archeological resources and some traditional cultural properties.

(2) Developing high-density, mixed-use projects located close to transportation facilities or within reasonable walking or cycling distance of workplaces. Such projects may form the nucleus of a "neighborhood" that achieves or restores a distinct identity and cohesiveness to an area. The core of projects such as this may be an existing historic residential or commercial area. Rehabilitation of decaying, misused, or underused historic homes and apartment buildings and adaptive reuse of vacant or underutilized commercial structures may stimulate a neighborhood renaissance that enhances the quality of life for the area and may inspire adjacent areas to follow suit. Finally, use of this tool minimizes the need for construction of new and expensive infrastructure.

The increasing need to address declining resources and increasing environmental threats has led to the developmental concept of "sustainability." The United Nations defines sustainable

development as meeting "the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Understanding that sustainability encompasses societal, economical, and environmental aspects develops a basis for a sustainable community. Local, regional, and state programs should include historic preservation, as well as recycling, energy conservation, waste reduction, and use of renewable materials. The preservation, adaptive re-use, and rehabilitation of historic and cultural resources, including buildings, parks, structures, farms and ranches, and archeological sites, are important components of efforts to ensure sustainable communities.

Historic preservation is not a standard or routine component of land use planning in California. Very few communities have an historic preservation element in their general plans. State law does not require them to have one. Even communities with historic preservation ordinances may not have an historic preservation element in their general plans. Clearly, there has been an inability or unwillingness to integrate historic preservation into the broader public policy arena of land use planning and decision-making. Advocates have not convinced elected officials or the planning and environmental communities at large that historic preservation can constructively contribute to the resolution of land use planning and related socioeconomic issues in California. Historic preservation is frequently viewed as a very narrow and even "elitist" sector of public policy that may be in conflict with the objectives of natural resources conservation. Historic preservation is still viewed by some as a vehicle for "gentrification" of less affluent neighborhoods and communities.

We have suggested that the resource conservation and "livable communities" objectives advocated by proponents of managed growth have an affinity with the goals of the historic preservation community. The philosophical foundations of both movements have much in common in their emphasis on conservation and preservation. The tools each can use to achieve its objectives are complementary. It therefore seems appropriate and useful for these communities to jointly explore the opportunities for cooperation in the pursuit of sensible growth policies.

However, there is one consequence of anti-sprawl/sensible growth policies that should be of great concern to the historic preservation community because it raises an issue of environmental justice. Effective growth limitation policies can cause property values to skyrocket and as a result, create "livable" communities accessible only to the more affluent classes of our society. The "livable" community and the historic resources within it may therefore become exclusionary. Should historic preservationists advocating growth management as a preservation policy ensure that "gentrification" and its variants are controlled and that the "livable" community reflects the population of California in all of its cultural and socioeconomic diversity?

Cultural Landscapes and Traditional Cultural Properties

Cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties are means of viewing historical resources from the perspective of how a community has interacted with its environment over time. Recognition of each of these resource types is based on the ever changing and evolving cultures that they reflect and is also based upon the role such properties play in a community's historically-rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. As a result of being culturally based, it is sometimes difficult to know at which point in time they should be evaluated and if changes are positive or negative or merely the natural process of cultural maintenance.

For the purposes of historic preservation, each of these resource types must have historic roots in the community. Enough time must have passed to understand how each has affected and are likely to affect the community in which they exist. Each resource type may encompass a large area and designation may be confusing to planners and even community members. But each type provides a context as to what has, and continues to be, important to a community for the purpose of evaluating individual and groups of historical resources.

Because these resource types are so rooted in the community, it is sometimes difficult to draw boundaries to designate the "property." In some instances, they are more easily managed than designated. For the purpose of the state plan, these resources present issues regarding the establishment of boundaries for the historical property and determining the period of significance for resources which reflect a living and ever changing human experience.

Post World War II and Cold War Era Structures (Suburban Residential and Commercial)

As California approaches the close of the 20th century, it is becoming apparent to the historic preservation community that newer and more diverse types of historic resources will soon demand its attention. These resources will include the many thousands of homes, commercial structures, educational institutions, churches, transportation structures, and sports facilities built in the years spanning 1950–1960. This immense body of potential historic resources will find at its core the suburban subdivision, the basic unit that exemplifies the development pattern underlying the greatest building boom in American history. California, with its plentiful land, water, and material wealth was well suited to be the leader of suburban growth in the nation during the post-war period.

Beginning from the urban cores of Los Angeles, San Francisco/Oakland, San Diego, and Sacramento, post-war suburban growth centers started out as nothing more than bedroom communities with little commercial development. Within ten years, however, commercial growth was to keep pace with expanding suburban populations, bringing with it jobs and entrepreneurial expertise. This growth often came at the expense of the core cities and their increasingly poor populations. Within twenty years, the expanding suburban cores would take on more of the trappings of thriving urban areas than the idyllic rural enclaves they were once envisioned to be. They would contain residential, commercial, governmental, and transportation structures representing a wide range of architectural and engineering styles and functions. In numerous instances, however, the sameness of design for most suburban subdivisions was viewed by many as a trend toward the creation of a sterile, unimaginative society.

Despite these and other criticisms, the necessity of evaluating suburban resources under National Register eligibility criteria will present a formidable challenge for historic preservation professionals. Preservation professionals at many levels are already studying the application of the eligibility criteria to this body of resources. Of particular interest are approaches being developed by professionals such as David L. Ames in his recent work entitled "*Context and Guidelines for Evaluating America's Historic Suburbs for the National Register of Historic Places*" (University of Delaware, September 1998). Despite this and other efforts, very little has been developed in the way of a definitive policy for applying the criteria to these resources. Much work remains in attempting to identify, record, and evaluate these resources as individual properties, historic districts, and suburban, rural and/or cultural landscapes. The information gained from these studies will expand upon our knowledge of the development, settlement, and growth of California in the latter half of the 20th century. The Certified Local Government (CLG) program, already implemented in numerous California towns and cities, will be an essential tool

for involving local municipalities, preservation organizations, and the general public in this significant undertaking.

World War II and Cold War Era Military Properties

The Congressional implementation of the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) has hit California especially hard over the past ten years. California's massive military infrastructure was a prominent target for recent military downsizing and realignments reflecting the changing mission of the U.S. armed forces away from nuclear deterrence and retaliation to mobile conventional strike forces able to wage wars on two to three fronts. As a result, California has suffered the economic and social impact of over a dozen base closures and realignments throughout the state. This has caused the loss of thousands of jobs and the restructuring of the economies of the towns, cities, and counties that relied on defense spending as a crucial component of their economic well-being.

The implementation of BRAC has also had a profound effect on the ability of the Department of Defense (DOD), its various military branches, the Department of Energy (DOE), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the Office of Historic Preservation to identify, evaluate, preserve, maintain, and if necessary, reuse historic properties located on military bases and research facilities. Base closure and realignment has focused the attention of the DOD and NASA on potential historic resources and their possible role in the closure and realignment process. Of particular interest to the DOD, NASA, and the DOE are those historic properties that date from the World War II era (1939-1946) and the Cold War era (1946-1989).

While a large number of World War II era temporary wooden structures have been demolished in accordance with the stipulations of the 1991 Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the DOD and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), many other World War II era properties have been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These properties are now being incorporated into the preservation and maintenance plans of those military bases still in operation, as well as in the plans of public and private entities taking control of closed bases. The preservation and maintenance of Cold War era properties has been more problematic due to their location on ongoing military bases and research facilities, and their role in the changing missions of the military and space exploration programs they serve. In some cases, access to information on these structures is limited due to national security considerations and concerns. It will be a number of years before a complete inventory of Cold War era resources throughout California is available for review by SHPO and the public at large.

One consequence of BRAC activity in California has been a heightened awareness by the general public of the kinds of historic properties located on closing military bases and research facilities. Public awareness of historic properties on bases such as Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Long Beach Naval Station, March Air Force Base, McClellan Air Force Base, and Treasure Island was expanded once access to these previously restricted facilities was allowed. Public interest in the disposition of historic properties on these and other facilities increased as well, prompting local governments to incorporate public forums and dialogue into the master planning process for base reuse. The results of this activity have been mixed. Historic properties have been preserved in the majority of instances where heightened public awareness played a key role in the BRAC process. However, the Long Beach Naval Station closure clearly illustrates that the wishes of the public to preserve historic properties will not always prevail in certain political or economic climates. Such cases clearly show that the public must be made aware of the nature and quality of the historic resources located on existing military and research facilities

in California. Only then can the public, the military, and other interested federal agencies work together to preserve and protect historic properties in their care.

Information Technology and Historic Preservation

The expansion of computer-based telecommunications holds the potential to dramatically affect historic preservation programs. The information superhighway will help meet the increasing demand for cultural resources information by allowing professionals and the general public to access up-to-date on-line databases containing resource listings, technical publications, funding sources, educational references, resource interpretation, and preservation project case studies. Increased options for telecommunications will facilitate preservation networking, lobbying, and public education. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology will also improve planning by demonstrating relationships between historical resources and other variables.

However, while increased access to information is a positive step in many respects, it also brings with it certain challenges. These include the tremendous growth in the size and nature of California's cultural resource record, increasing costs of information management, changes in professional standards, strategies, and techniques, and new, rapidly changing, and swiftly vanishing formats of information. Concern about the security of confidential information is another issue that is especially true in regard to archaeological sites. Members of the Native American community as well as others have serious concerns that looters may find a way to access supposedly secure on-line information reserved for the use of authorized agencies and individuals only.

Although the information superhighway increases access to data in many ways, the rapid proliferation of information available on-line can be difficult for public and private agencies and organizations to keep pace with. Additionally, as both government and private industry seek to move toward ideally "paperless" communication, it is imperative to keep in mind that the latest technology is not always available to all citizens, or for all locations in California. This reality must be taken into account as services are planned and implemented.

Historic Preservation Incentives

Constant development pressures place historic properties and open space lands at risk. In addition, the cost of preservation, including seismic disaster mitigation, is perceived as a serious threat to historic resources. Although historic preservation has been shown to promote community revitalization and economic development, the cost of preservation projects, both real and perceived, often becomes an obstacle.

Federal, state, and local laws lack sufficient economic incentive provisions to encourage private property owners to preserve open space lands with archaeological sites, or to rehabilitate older historic building stock. Additionally, the common practice of assessing and taxing land on the basis of development potential (its "highest and best" use) creates conflicts with private and public conservation and preservation goals. Unwittingly, compliance with historic preservation ordinances or specific design standards may, in some cases, impose additional economic costs.

California's four specific preservation incentive programs include state property tax relief, the State Historic Building Code, tax-exempt bond financing, and the Heritage Preservation Fund. However, the historic preservation community in California should pursue further incentives such as a State rehabilitation tax credit program, mortgage guarantees, a property tax

exemption for income-producing historic properties *and for the preservation of archaeological resources on private lands*, and state revenues dedicated to historic preservation projects. Future "smart growth" incentives intended to promote reinvestment in downtown and other urban areas should include inducements to re-use older building stock. Additionally, the assessment of open space or farmland should be based on its present use, rather than on full market value according to its development potential. Local governments in California can do much to create a preservation-friendly development environment through such local measures as transfers of development rights, permit fee waivers, parking requirement exemptions, and disincentives for surface parking lots and the demolition of historic structures.

Cultural Diversity and Historic Preservation

California has witnessed within the last twenty years the growth and development of the most diverse collection of peoples and cultures found anywhere in the world. This phenomenon has produced a multicultural society that is representative of nearly every ethnic, racial, cultural, social, and religious group on earth. California's Native American population represents the group with the longest linkages to the state's historical past. California has a significant number of archaeological sites, objects, and places with special meaning for Native Americans. Existing statutes and regulations, though improved in recent years, continue to provide little or no guidance as to how to incorporate the interests of Native American groups into environmental law. This has resulted in the general public's failure to fully understand the connection between prehistoric and present day Native Americans.

Similar kinds of resources also have meaning for other ethnic and cultural groups with ties to California's historic past. Like Native Americans, however, few of these groups have been adequately consulted or involved in the preservation of the resources associated with their historic pasts. California, as the premier example of a multicultural society on the U.S. mainland, must encourage greater involvement of the state's diverse ethnic and other marginalized groups in historic preservation activities. Outreach programs and activities such as special surveys identifying ethnic minority properties, and subsequent publications making such information available to the general public, should serve to highlight and promote the rich social and cultural diversity of the state's historical resources. In this way the cultural and educational benefits that are derived from historic preservation activities can be made available to all Californians. This especially includes focusing on increasing the involvement of ethnic minorities and the economically disadvantaged in programs that create cultural resource management career opportunities and promote historic preservation activity.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation

As with other environmental planning activities, comprehensive planning for the identification, evaluation and treatment of important cultural resources should be an interdisciplinary effort. While comprehensive planning for the preservation of California's archaeological resources is the primary focus of this section, it should be noted that a number of specialists--archaeologists, architectural historians, cultural anthropologists, historians and landscape historians, among others--are required to adequately address the range of resource types that may be present in any given project area. Adequate scoping efforts should indicate the types of expertise needed.

Critical issues in the preservation of California's archaeological resources include protection, conservation, management, education and curation, *all of which should be supported and expanded through increased financial incentives.*

Archaeological Resource Protection
Archaeological sites are fragile, finite, and irreplaceable. Forces that can damage and/or destroy such resources include natural forces, human action, institutional action, and legal/ regulatory procedures. Experience in California and elsewhere has demonstrated that the most damaging forces are human actions and associated institutional and legal/regulatory procedures.

Human Action. Looting and vandalism are major sources of damage and destruction to archaeological resources and the values they contain. The motives behind these actions vary. Although damage to and destruction of archaeological sites from looting is deliberate and intentional, damage/destruction by institutional actions occurs largely due to ignorance of a site's existence or importance. Despite general public fascination with archaeology, consideration of archaeological resources and their preservation is all too often not included in the daily conduct of government and business.

Institutional Action. Activities such as land development and resource exploitation continue to increase as the State's ever-growing population requires increasing amounts of food, housing, and manufactured goods. Activities such as agriculture, mining/quarrying, logging, oil and gas exploration/extraction, and land development all have the capacity to damage and/or destroy archaeological sites.

Legal/Regulatory Procedures. Many local governments attempt to manage their future growth through preparation and implementation of master plans for development. However, when addressing preservation issues in such plans, the historic built environment may be specified where archaeological resources often are not. When archaeological resources are not considered in such planning documents, the decisions by the local government about development and land use inevitably result in the loss of archaeological sites. Similarly, regulatory procedures such as those implemented for the approval of construction or grading permits may have the same effect if the presence of archaeological resources is not taken into account.

While the laws protecting archaeological sites recognize the need to protect significant sites, they often fail to provide effective mechanisms to implement such action. In addition to looting and vandalism, much of the destruction of the State's archaeological heritage occurs when developers violate their permits, knowing that any follow-up by the permitting agency is unlikely. In most cases, the penalties for permit violation are seldom severe enough to act as an effective deterrent in preventing such destruction in the first place.

Laws aimed at the protection of archaeological resources on state and federal lands in California include, but are not limited to: 1) the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA); 2) Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.5; 3) California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 1427; and (4) Penal Code (PC) Section 622.5.

ARPA is an excellent piece of legislation overall, and a number of successful prosecutions in northern California and elsewhere have demonstrated that it can be enforced effectively and yield good results. Unfortunately, this law only protects sites on federal property. PRC Section 5097.5 is designed to protect sites on state-owned lands, while CCR 1427 only protects sites in state forests. The only law that protects sites on private property, which constitutes over 60 percent of the State, is PC 622.5. That statute, written in 1939, is now out of date and in need of revision. Although it prohibits certain activities, it does not specifically prohibit unauthorized site excavations. Therefore, digging sites, even without the landowner's permission, is not

specifically prohibited under this law. As a direct result, and because most archaeological sites in California are located on private lands, the majority of California's archaeological resources are not protected in existing laws.

In-Place Conservation and Long Term Management of Archaeological Sites
Effective preservation of archaeological sites needs to become a much higher priority than it is at present. The scientific, cultural, and interpretive values that could result from conserving archaeological sites in place are all too often not given full consideration in land use planning and decision-making activities by agencies and local governments. In too many projects, data recovery (archaeological excavation of a sample of the site), rather than full or partial preservation, is selected as the preferred form of mitigation.

Data recovery is among the institutional actions that most often result in damage and/or destruction of important archaeological sites. Although performed systematically and resulting in the recovery of archaeological information, there is still a downside to recovery/archaeological excavation—in that it almost always precedes the total destruction of the site. In effect, the end result of data recovery efforts is the same as if a bulldozer had leveled the site. As a balance to this mitigation measure mandated by law, an equally important part of cultural resources management should be preservation.

Alternative treatments to data recovery that are available for archaeological resources include avoidance and long-term management in place. Although these options have, in theory, been identified as "preferred options," in practice it is data recovery that is generally the mitigation treatment of choice. The reasons for this are varied, but include situations where late consideration of archaeological resources has left planners with no other alternative, as well as those cases where avoidance options are simply not feasible.

A creativity gap in determining appropriate treatment for the protection and enhancement of the State's archaeological resources exists, in part, due to a chronic lack of effective communication and partnership among federal agencies, state agencies, the State Historic Preservation Office, local governments and the private sector. As a result, preservation efforts are often reactive rather than proactive and thus fall short of achieving long-range historic preservation goals. In the face of general professional consensus about the irreplaceable, nonrenewable, and finite nature of archaeological resources and the information they contain, it is hard to go wrong in recommending the careful excavation of a threatened archaeological site.

Among the host of other factors contributing to the selection of a specific treatment for an archaeological property, redirection of already limited government agency funding will continue to force planners, archaeologists and other preservation specialists to either develop more creative mitigation options, or cut back on the quality of their work. Agencies are realizing that they can no longer afford the funding to support wholesale data recovery of archaeological sites. Due to reduced funding, agencies are looking to limit such expenditures and focus on the "real" project costs that result in a product (e.g., a building, a flood control system or a timber harvest).

Historic preservation projects in California are often dominated by one disciplinary perspective—usually architectural or archaeological—while failing to adequately consider other potential historic resource types. Different disciplines too often view one another as competing interests, rather than partners, when addressing the identification and preservation of historical resources. Preservation projects and historical resources in general would benefit from a broader scope and perspective to ensure a more balanced, comprehensive approach.

As well, many project planners often lose sight of the bigger picture, since most data recovery plans subject to either Section 106 review or CEQA review are focused on site-specific or very localized mitigation. The *Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California* (1997) is seldom consulted or, at best, only lip service is paid to the priorities it sets. Questions about what is saved and how it is saved, and issues such as the reality that not all resources need to be preserved and not all archaeological sites need to be excavated, should be addressed consistently and well. Information regarding the costs and benefits of various mitigation alternatives should be developed and included in the guidelines and regulatory framework for the consideration of historic and archaeological resources. Funding sources and incentives for conservation and long-term management of archaeological sites in place should also be identified.

Education, Public Outreach, and Public Involvement in Archaeology

At the present time there are no provisions in the state regulatory framework for the public to receive educational and/or interpretive benefits from archaeological resource mitigation programs. California does not adequately feature its archaeological resources to promote tourism. Additionally, there is a need to develop, coordinate, and publicize opportunities for public participation in archaeology, where and when appropriate.

Public access to archaeological information is often restricted, as is access to archaeological collections. While such policies are designed to protect sites from vandalism, they may also serve to isolate the public from sites and prevent the development of a sense of public stewardship. Although some efforts are now being made to provide opportunities for the public to learn about the rich archaeological record of the State, the educational structure already in place in California (i.e., public schools, libraries, institutions, agencies and organizations) is not being used as effectively as it could be.

Educating the public about heritage values in general, and involving the public in archaeology in particular, are ongoing processes that can provide benefits for everyone. Long-term planning is necessary to establish priorities and also to balance competing interests. An administrative structure is needed to facilitate communication between those groups and agencies already involved in archaeology and to encourage systematic public outreach programs to increase public involvement and provide educational programs and materials at all levels. A vital component in this process is information that is systematically organized, centrally located, and readily accessible. Modern technology and traditional methods must be utilized to communicate with various segments of the public and must be directed towards these groups in ways that are meaningful to them.

Curation of Archaeological Collections

The "State of California Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections," issued in 1993 by the State Historical Resources Commission, provides direction for anyone with archaeological collections in need of proper curation. The stated purpose of the Guidelines is "to ensure that archaeological collections and their associated records are preserved and managed adequately so that future generations might use them." Curation of such collections and storage of associated records is accomplished in archaeological repositories. Every data recovery program conducted in compliance with state law should include provisions for curation of archaeological collections.

While the status of archaeological collections is being addressed at both the state and local level, many archaeological collections that were inadequately prepared in the past now remain inaccessible and are poorly managed, being stored under circumstances that resulted in their

deterioration, damage and/or loss. Existing storage and curatorial facilities frequently have no provisions for access by researchers, members of the Native American community, or members of the general public. At least partly responsible for this situation is the fact that provisions and funding for curation were not included in the state guidelines and regulatory framework for the consideration of historical resources.

Professional Standards and Guidelines

The Secretary of the Interior's "Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards" establish the appropriate levels of academic background and professional experience for a variety of professionals involved in the field of historic preservation including, but not limited to, the disciplines of archaeology and history. Because the use of these Standards can help ensure appropriate, informed decisions about protecting and preserving our historic and archaeological resources, the Office of Historic Preservation strongly endorses their widespread use and encourages local governments and other organizations that employ or recommend professionals to adopt and implement them as well.

In specific areas of application, the Office of Historic Preservation can require the use of the Secretary's Standards. Members of the State Historical Resources Commission must meet the Standards, and a minimum number of members of local Certified Local Government review boards must meet them as well. Products funded by federal Historic Preservation Fund monies must be completed by those meeting the Standards, and historic properties incorporated into the OHP statewide database must be evaluated by those meeting that test also. In other situations the OHP cannot legally require specific professional qualifications for those who prepare the documents reviewed by the Office. Hiring trained professionals is advised as a means to achieve a quality product. Inadequate reports prepared by unqualified practitioners ultimately take longer to make their way through the review process, and often result in properties being incorrectly evaluated, ultimately draining the already sparse resources devoted to historic preservation.

Professional Standards for Archaeology and Archaeologists

Although guidance regarding the preparation of reports, the preparation of research designs, and curation have been provided by the Office of Historic Preservation, at the present time there are no minimum professional guidelines for the practice of non-federal archaeology and the conduct of archaeological investigations within the State. The development of such guidelines and the encouragement of their voluntary use would help to promote consistency among federal, state and local statutes, ordinances, and regulations. These guidelines should include, at least, staff qualifications, sampling procedures, level of effort or phasing, technical analyses, record keeping, and documentation.

In 1989 the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), under its state and federal mandates, developed *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Contents and Format* (ARMR). The purpose of the ARMR Guidelines was to improve the quality of public archaeology in California. Although those guidelines do not represent a state-mandated program, the SHPO strongly urged all those involved with public archaeology to read and use them. In an effort to ensure that an investment in archaeology serves the public interest, the ARMR Guidelines included the following recommendation: "Local governments in particular should adopt the guidelines as the standard according to which archaeological studies will be carried out, reported, and judged."

The development of guidelines can be facilitated through the incorporation and/or adoption of agency procedures that have been developed over the past decade, with some revision

and modification. Two examples would be the ARMR Guidelines, for the preparation and review of archaeological reports, and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs.* In addition, several state and federal agencies have developed internal guidance that could be modified where appropriate and used for statewide standards and guidelines. The Caltrans Environmental Handbook is one example of a comprehensive set of procedures intended to improve the quality of public archaeology in California.

Guidance should be developed under the auspices of the OHP and/or the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR) that would include portions of the documents cited above. This guidance would suggest professional standards for those conducting archaeological and other cultural resource investigations, and would provide guidance for determining levels of effort. This would result in more consistent work efforts by different researchers and would also provide guidance to local governments and other agencies regarding the timing and necessary requirements to meet local, state, and federal mandates. This guidance would be made available for use by cultural resource professionals (e.g., archaeologists, historians, architectural historians, ethnographers, and others) as well as local governments for carrying out, at their discretion, studies required for CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other environmental review requirements.

Professional Standards for History and Historians

Professional standards are as much a matter of concern for historians as they are for any of the other professional disciplines involved in the preservation of historical resources. Historic preservation planners often possess a State government-recognized certification or license in land-use planning, while historic landscape architects have a State government-recognized license to practice landscape architecture. A historic architect will have a State government-recognized license to practice architecture. Archaeologists have commonly been considered scientists, with the accompanying assumption that specific training and coursework are necessary in order to perform the job properly.

With historians there is no such assumption, nor is there a formal licensing procedure which accompanies many of the other preservation-related disciplines mentioned above. History is too often viewed as a chronological recital of events, without perspective or context. For this type of history, no particular training or knowledge would seem to be needed, and in the view of many it would seem that a person capable of reading and using the library could function as an historian. Unfortunately, this viewpoint has led to evaluations of historic resources by people trained in widely diverse areas of study who lack the relevant training or experience required to perform the necessary analysis and interpretation.

Historians are registering greater success in publicizing the invaluable perspective offered by their discipline. The study of history is a true discipline that, in addition to involving mastery of a body of historical information, includes knowledge of historiography, historical research methods, interpretation and critical analysis. With the present and deserved emphasis on evaluating resources within an appropriate context, the knowledge and skills of a trained historian are especially indispensable.

Extensive knowledge of American, California and architectural history can prevent the unnecessary undervaluing or overvaluing of historic properties by the untrained. For example, resources such as women's clubs or fraternal halls are best evaluated within the larger context of American social history. Yet without that background, an evaluator might not realize the importance of these significant institutions. Similarly, many non-professionals are often impressed by virtually every historic resource they encounter because, to them, it may all seem new and unusual while a historian, with a more extensive knowledge of American history and

historiography, could provide a critical analysis from a broader perspective. Conversely, an evaluator who lacks a background in architectural history might overlook the importance of reductive building styles that are simple in form and minimal in detail, but significant none the less in architectural history. Nonprofessional evaluators may be swayed by a personal bias against styles that are not "pretty," like the much-maligned International style or the basic California Ranch—such biases could easily distort a property's final evaluation of significance.

Disaster Preparedness

During the last decade, the destructive impact of numerous natural disasters has underscored the critical need to implement disaster preparedness strategies to preserve vulnerable historic buildings and archeological sites. Without established plans for disaster preparedness, emergency response, and recovery, all historic resources are at risk. Historic structures are often crucial to the life and economic well being of our communities. The direct correlation between preserving existing buildings after a disaster and the speed of economic recovery cannot be overlooked. Unfortunately, very little has been done to prepare for coming disasters.

The 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake in the San Francisco Bay region resulted in substantial loss of historic buildings. Many buildings were unnecessarily demolished. This was due not so much to the strength of the earthquake as it was to the disaster response by government agencies. The proactive role of established preservation organizations in the Los Angeles region improved the disaster response to the more recent Northridge Earthquake.

Hazard mitigation programs, an integral aspect of disaster preparedness, are needed to reduce the disaster risk to lives and property in the event of future natural disasters. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of California have provided mitigation funding for a limited number of projects. These funds are nearly depleted. State laws, such as SB 547, necessitate local governments to inventory and to mitigate or demolish certain categories of hazardous buildings. Unfortunately, retrofit expense is not compensated by the state; costs are the responsibility of local governments and property owners.

SHARED PRESERVATION VISION, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

Shared Vision

Californians will join together and work in partnership to preserve, maintain, and enhance the State's irreplaceable historical and cultural heritage for present and future generations to appreciate and enjoy.

Shared Goals

I. Increase the number of significant private and public historic resources that are protected and preserved in all geographical regions of the State.

II. Increase the number of individuals, organizations and local government entities that understand the value of historic preservation through education and community outreach programs.

III. Stimulate California's economy by developing and utilizing historic preservation tools and incentives to promote jobs, stimulate investment in local communities, and encourage heritage tourism.

IV. Expand and diversify the existing funding base for historic preservation programs while seeking dependable, long-term sources of economic support.

V. Encourage and implement historic preservation as a regular component of public policy planning at all levels of government.

VI. Ensure that the identification of, and information about, historical and cultural resources in California is comprehensive, available in a consistent and complete format, and continually updated and augmented.

VII. Promote the preservation and the stewardship of cultural resources among a diversified state population representing all levels of the socio-economic spectrum.

Shared Objectives

I. Increase the number of significant private and publicly owned historic resources that are protected and preserved in all geographical regions of the State:

- Promote the registration of historic resources on local, state, and federal registers.
- Promote comprehensive, context-driven surveys of historic resources in all areas of the State.
- Promote a statewide information management and access plan to assimilate and disseminate appropriate data on historic resources.
- Promote legislation that encourages historic preservation.
- Promote awareness of the wide diversity of historic resources found in California.

II. Increase the number of individuals, organizations, and local government entities that understand the value of historic preservation through education and community outreach programs:

- Promote public involvement in all aspects of local and state preservation efforts.
- Promote education, training, and outreach programs on the values of historic preservation.
- Promote historic preservation programs and curricula for children and young adults.
- Promote the development of historic preservation programs and graduate degrees in universities and colleges.
- Promote the incorporation of preservation theory and training in urban planning programs.
- Promote educational programs and materials to increase the general public's awareness, understanding, and support for historic preservation.
- Promote support among community leaders, elected officials, and governmental staff members on the values and worth of historic preservation throughout California.
- Promote the development of partnerships with key players and organizations affecting public opinion and the planning process.

III. Stimulate California's economy by using historic preservation tools and incentives to promote jobs and stimulate investment in local communities:

- Identify and support opportunities for historic preservation projects, which promote job development, stabilize established neighborhoods and business districts, and encourage economic growth and investment in local communities.
- Promote private sector reinvestment through the tax certification program and other incentive programs.
- Develop and promote financial incentives that encourage preservation and rehabilitation.
- Expand existing preservation grant programs for historic preservation.
- Promote existing preservation incentives of historic resources and develop new incentives.
- Encourage development of an incentive program for the use of the federal rehabilitation tax credits for cultural resources under the jurisdiction of public land holding agencies.
- Encourage development of a tax incentive program to promote the conservation/ preservation of important archeological sites.

IV. Expand and diversify the existing funding base for historic preservation programs while seeking dependable, long-term sources of economic support:

- Identify and achieve stable funding sources to support historic preservation.

- Identify and promote opportunities for new economic partnerships that combine historic preservation with such elements as recreation and community development.

- Identify and contact diverse funding sources to support the development and maintenance of a statewide historical resources database.

V. Encourage and implement historic preservation as a regular component of public policy planning at all levels of government:

- Encourage governmental entities to adopt preservation ordinances, preservation elements as part of general plans, and other preservation programs.

- Advocate for the identification, evaluation, protection, and preservation of historic resources.

- Provide technical, financial, and leadership assistance on historic preservation programs and issues to state agencies and local governments.

- Establish alliances with other preservation/environmental organizations and local governments to provide additional training opportunities for land use decision-makers at the local level.

- Encourage governmental agencies to implement contingency plans for historic properties that could be affected by natural disasters. Promote and encourage early identification of resources, training of building officials to the special needs of historic structures, employing the services of outside experts, and avoiding "rush to judgment" in issuing demolition permits.

VI. Ensure that the identification of, and information about, historical and cultural resources in California is comprehensive, available in a consistent and complete format, and continually acquired:

- Compile and manage information on historic resources in a comprehensive statewide inventory system.

- Provide ready access to information incorporated in the OHP statewide inventory system, including GIS programs, as appropriate.

- Assist and encourage state and local agencies in the identification, recordation, evaluation, and interpretation of historic resources.

- Promote consistency in statewide and local administration of archeological programs by encouraging voluntary use of guidance developed or distributed by OHP.

- Develop and expand appropriate GIS programs consistent with standard electronic survey programs and systems.

VII. Promote the preservation and stewardship of cultural resources among California's population, in all its diversity:

- Educate Californian's on the benefits of preserving the state's unique and diverse cultural

heritage, including an understanding of the people associated with that heritage.

- Encourage local communities and organizations to support the preservation of historic resources, including those reflecting their ethnic heritage and culture.

- Update, expand, and re-publish ***Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*** (OHP, 1988) for greater distribution to the general public. The update and expansion of the document shall include needed revisions of the existing survey information and an increase in the number of ethnic community sites surveyed for the report.

- Promote the ongoing implementation of the **1995 Preservation Task Force Subcommittee on Archaeology, Report of Findings** and **Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections**.

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APPENDIX 1

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

May 28 , 2002

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Anthea M. Hartig, PhD
Chairperson

Lauren W. Bricker, PhD
Vice Chairperson

Philip P. Choy
Kathleen Green
John D. Henderson, FAIA
William R. Hildebrandt, PhD
Mary L. Maniery
Carol L. Novey
Sue Schechter

Dr. Knox Mellon
Executive Secretary

Dr. Knox Mellon •
State Historic Preservation Officer

Rachel Magana
Executive Secretary

Stephen D. Mikesell •
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Sandra Elder*
Staff Services Analyst
(Retired Annuitant)

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Ismael Galvan*
Seasonal Clerk

Hans Kreutzberg
Supervisor, Cultural Resources Program

LOCAL GOV'T & INFORMATION
Lucinda Woodward •
State Historian III
(Supervisor)

Marie Nelson •
State Historian II
Vacant *
State Historian II
Eric Allison
IT Spec II
Joseph McDole •
State Historian II
John Thomas •
State Historian II

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW
Timothy Brandt •
Sen. Restoration Architect
(Supervisor)

(Proposed BCP)
Rest. Architect *
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Senior Architect
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✓**Brian Wickstrom***
Assoc. Environ. Planner
✓ **John Sharp***
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State Historian II
Dennis Weber
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Susan Jackson
Business Service Officer I
Paula Jow*
Assoc. P&R Spec.
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Assoc. Architect
Cheri Stanton*
Office Technician
Vacant*
Office Technician

• Meets the requirements of 36 CFR Part 61

* Position funded with state funds only

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APPENDIX 2

INFORMATION CENTERS OF THE

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

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THE CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

The following institutions are under agreement with the Office of Historic Preservation to:

1. Integrate information on new Resources and known Resources into the California Historical Resources Information System.
2. Supply information on resources and surveys to government, institutions, and individuals who have a need to know.
3. Supply a list of consultants qualified to do historic preservation fieldwork within their area.

COORDINATOR: Mr. John Thomas, Historian II, (916) 653-9125

Ms. Leigh Jordan, Coordinator Northwest Information Center Sonoma State University 1303 Maurice Avenue Rohnert Park, CA 94928	(707) 664-0880 Fax (707) 664-0890 nwic@sonoma.edu **Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Yolo**	Dr. Frank Bayham, Interim Coordinator Northeast Information Center Department of Anthropology, Langdon 303 California State University, Chico Chico, CA 95929-0400	Attn: Amy Huberland, Asst Coordinator (530) 898-6256 Fax (530) 898-4413, please call first neinfocntr@csuchico.edu **Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity**
Dr. Christopher Castaneda ,Coordinator Dr. Terry Castaneda, Coordinator North Central Information Center California State University, Sacramento 6000 J Street, Foley Hall #213 Sacramento, CA 95819-6106	Attn: Mr. David McCullough (916) 278-6217 Fax (916) 278-5162 ncic@csus.edu **Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Yuba**	Ms. Elizabeth A. Greathouse, Coordinator Central California Information Center Department of Anthropology California State University, Stanislaus 801 W. Monte Vista Avenue Turlock, CA 95382	(209) 667-3307 Fax (209) 667-3324 egreatho@toto.csustan.edu **Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus,Tuolumne**
Dr. Michael A. Glassow, Coordinator Central Coastal Information Center Department of Anthropology University of California, Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, CA 93106	Attn: Bonnie Yoshida (805) 893-2474 Fax: (805) 893-8707 byoshida@umail.ucsb.edu **San Luis Obispo** **Santa Barbara**	Dr. Robert Yohe, Coordinator Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center California State University, Bakersfield 9001 Stockdale Highway Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099	Attn: Adele Baldwin (661) 664-2289 Fax (661) 664-2415 abaldwin@csubak.edu http://www.csubak.edu/ssivic **Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Tulare**
Ms. Robin Laska, Acting Coordinator San Bernardino Archeological Information Center San Bernardino County Museum 2024 Orange Tree Lane Redlands, CA 92374	(909) 307-2669 ext. 255 Fax (909) 307-0689 rlaska@sbcm.co.san-bernardino.ca.us **San Bernardino**	Ms. Margaret Lopez, Coordinator South Central Coastal Information Center California State University, Fullerton Department of Anthropology 800 North State College Blvd. P.O. Box 6846 Fullerton, CA 92834-6846	(714) 278-5395 Fax (714) 278-5542 E-mail: sccic@fullerton.edu http://anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html **Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura**
Dr. M. C. Hall, Coordinator Eastern Information Center Dept. of Anthropology University of California Riverside, CA 92521-0418	Attn: Kay White (909) 787-5745 Fax (909) 787-5409 eickw@ucrac1.ucr.edu **Inyo, Mono, Riverside**	Dr. Seth Mallios, Coordinator South Coastal Information Center San Diego State University 4283 El Cajon Blvd. suite 250 San Diego, CA 92105	(619) 594-5682 Fax (619) 594-4483 http://ssrl.sdsu.edu/scic/scic.html **San Diego**
Mr. Jay von Werlhof, Coordinator Southeast Information Center Imperial Valley College Desert Museum P.O. Box 430 Ocotillo, CA 92259 physical location: 11 Frontage Rd.	Attn: Karen Collins (760) 358-7016 (760) 358-7827 fax ivcdm@imperial.cc.ca.us **Imperial**	Dr. Thomas Gates, Coordinator North Coastal Information Center Yurok Tribe 15900 Highway 101 N Klamath, CA 95548	(707) 482-1822 Fax(707) 482-1722 ythpo@yahoo.com **Del Norte, Humboldt** (3/6/02)

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